Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

CESTODE CYSTS FROM MUSKRAT

EDWIN LINTON
Biological Laboratory, Washington and Jefferson College

The material was collected from a muskrat found near Washington, Pa., on Feb. 8, 1884. Four cysts were found, three embedded in the liver, and one in the peritoneum. The cysts were elliptical in outline, the largest measuring 13 by 9 mm. When opened, the contained cysticercus was seen to have developed into a strobila, with the bladder portion reduced to a small, flattened, spatulate body with collapsed walls.

The strobiles were milk-white and actively contractile. When first released they showed a tendency to thicken anteriorly so that the whole strobila became more or less clavate. Two of them, measured immediately after removal from the cysts, were 121 and 143 mm. respectively. After lying in water over night the larger specimen measured 212 mm. A few hours later it measured 300 mm. The anterior end, for a distance of about 175 mm. was about 6 mm. in breadth and 3 mm. in thickness. The posterior third narrowed uniformly to 2 mm. The remnant of the bladder at the posterior end was 6.5 mm. in length and 5 mm. in breadth. When this specimen was placed in alcohol at the end of forty-eight hours it measured 325 mm.

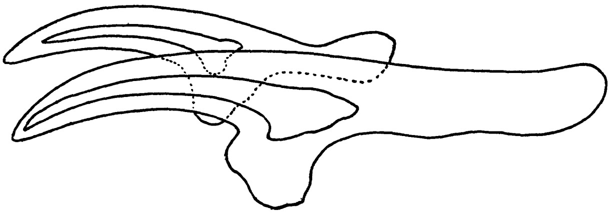

Fig. 1.—Pair of hooks. Length of longer hook 0.4 mm.

The diameter of the scolex in a mounted specimen is 1.06 mm. The suckers are rather prominent and directed anteriorly. The portion of the scolex in front of the suckers, when the hooks are completely everted, is conical-truncate. There are two circles of hooks, those in the anterior circle being the larger. The hooks lie in pairs, a pair consisting of a large and a small hook (Fig. 1). The number of hooks, estimated from a study of living specimens, seen lateral view, was fourteen in each circle. Another specimen seen in front view had eighteen hooks in each circle. The hooks of the anterior circle are about 0.45, and those of the posterior circle 0.26 mm. long.

Proglottids begin a very short distance back of the suckers where they are about 0.5 mm. in length. In the larger alcoholic specimen the proglottids toward the middle of the length are 5 mm. in breadth and 0.72 mm. in length; farther back the breadth is 4 mm. and the length 0.8 mm.; toward the posterior end the breadth is 3 mm. and the length 0.56 mm. Sinuous marginal vessels are visible in the stained and mounted segments, but no rudiments of genitalia were seen.

The size and shape of the hooks and the appearance of the bladder-worm indicate that this cestode is the form known as *Cysticercus fasciolaris* the larval stage of *Taenia crassicollis.*